

A Mrs. Brough, of Hartford, Ct., while engaged in writing a letter to her husband in New Jersey, was burned to death in a few moments by a kerosene lamp being overturned and setting her clothes on fire.

der too, but I won't pull my oxen again
that stone, no how.
"Don't want you should. I'm to put
e stone out of sight, and make all smooth
out here, so that you can plow right
ning. That's what I'm to do, ain't it?"
"Yes, that is all I want." I don't care

Profits purely mutual. Endowment and ten-year non-forfeiting policies granted at rates from 10 to 20 percent less than most of the eastern companies.

A. W. KELLOGG, Sec'y. S. S. BAGGETT, Pres.
J. G. MCKINDLEY, General Agent.

WILLARD MERRILL, S. T. LOCKWOOD,
Griff-205, Agent, Joplin, Mo. 414 South 3d St.

ices at the People's Drug Store, directly opposite the
yatt House. dec16d1wawit127.

ICE CREAM CANDY.—The nicest
and best article of candy in market. For sale in
large or small quantities at the People's Drug Store.

VERY IMPORTANT.
I have in stock a cheap and very effective Window
and Lock, by which the blind is securely fastened so
that it cannot be opened from the outside.

FIRE, FIRE, FIRE!—1,000 Cords
of Wood for sale by McKay & Bros., delivered to
any part of the city at \$3.00 per cord. Orders left
with our Cashier will receive immediate attention.
Danversville, Dec. 33, 1961. **McKAY & BROS.**

DOLLS, DOLLS!—A beautiful as-
sortment of China Dolls at the New Drug
store, next South of Smith's Hardware's Clothing
store, on Main street.

Janesville Daily Gazette.

VOLUME 8.

JANEVILLE, WIS., TUESDAY, DEC. 20, 1864.

NUMBER 250.

This Weekly Gazette is now the largest paper printed in the State, and having the matter published in the Daily to select from, we challenge comparison with any newspaper in Wisconsin. In correct political doctrine, in reliable market reports, in giving the latest news from all quarters, in the most complete and accurate local information relating to this city and county, we shall spare no pains to make the Weekly Gazette worthy of public patronage and support.

The News.

The news from Tennessee is of the most cheering character. Thomas, unlike McClellan at Antietam, and Meade at Gettysburg, finds it in his power to follow up the victory and deal heavy, stunning blows upon the retreating and demoralized foe that is now seeking safety in flight. Hood's loss thus far cannot be less than 15,000, and the prisoners in our hands already amount to 9,000, three thousand of whom are wounded. Gen. Wood is said to be in Hood's rear, and the streams are rapidly rising. His escape is hardly possible.

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The approaches to the city from the sea, by the river, are obstructed by fortifications, water batteries, iron-clads, torpedoes, &c. At Fort Jackson the river is lined with huge siege guns commanding the channel. The river is also blockaded with heavy timbers laid up in the shape of a log house, the interior of which is filled with stone and brick, and these obstructions are all fastened to one another with heavy chain cable, leaving only one passage, wide enough for a boat. Just above this entrance lie two rebel iron-clads, ready for service. Above these are torpedoes; their location is marked by the sharp pointed projection of a log about six inches from the surface. Off the river, above Fort Jackson, is an extensive fortification. The river approach to the city is well defended.

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Letter from Johnstown.

EDITORS GAZETTE:—As the first of a series of "short, crisp, gossiping letters," I would say that the time of payment of taxes has come, and the voice of murmuring is heard in the land, for he it known that at this present time the question of ways and means to satisfy the tax-gatherer is the absorbing one in all the town of Johnstown. Let me explain. Three times during the past year President Lincoln has issued his call for men to fill the ranks of the Union. Three times during the year have our citizens in town meeting assembled raised and appropriated money, to procure or pay bounties to volunteers, to fill the quota of the town under the aforesaid calls. At the first meeting, five thousand and seven hundred dollars; at the second meeting, two thousand and six hundred dollars; and at the third and last meeting a sum not exceeding seven thousand dollars, was voted, of which only four thousand was used or required. These several sums were borrowed on interest bearing orders, and the whole amount together with the usual State, Town and County tax, is assessed on the good people of this town, the result is a very heavy tax. To illustrate, a farmer with one hundred and sixty acres of prairie, with the usual accompaniments of teams, stock, and tools, will find himself assessed to the tune of from one hundred and twenty-five to one hundred and fifty dollars. And should he be so unfortunate as to have money loaned on bond and mortgage, he will find the amount proportionally increased. You are aware, Mr. Editors, that there is, or was before the election, a sprinkling of Democrats in this town; some of whom are wealthy, who preferred loaning money on bond and mortgage, to assisting the Government by investing in 5-20's, 10-40's or 7-30's. Perhaps paying this tax of over three per cent., will be an inducement in that direction. Who knows? It was easy to vote the tax. With plenty of greenbacks it will be easy to pay. With some it will be difficult. Those with large families dependent on them for support, in these times of high prices, who have to rise early and sit up late and eat their bread with carefulness, with the products of their farms all gone to the bays.

But enough of the tax; Johnstown is right side up with care—able to pay Uncle Sam a good income tax the next year, as she has done the present year. The wealthiest town in the county, her citizens are well known for their industry, enterprise and public spirit, and their loyalty cannot be doubted. Always ready for every good word and work, in season and out of season, and so the holidays are just upon us, something may happen; perhaps a Christmas tree for the children, perhaps a festival for the soldiers, or perhaps some body may be good enough to get married. But my sheet is full. More anon.

Johnstown, Dec. 20th 1864. J. E. T.

EFFICACY OF OXIONS.—A writer says: We are often troubled with severe coughs, the results of a cold of long standing, which may turn to consumption and premature death. Hard coughs cause sleepless nights, by a constant irritation in the throat, and a strong effort to throw off offending matter from the lungs. The remedy I propose has been tried by me, and often recommended to others with good results, which is simply to take into the stomach, before retiring at night, a piece of raw onion, after chewing. This esculent, in an uncooked state, is very heating, and tends to collect the waters from the lungs and throat, causing instant relief to the patient. Sliced onion, in a raw state, will collect poison from the air, and also from the human system when taken internally, or externally applied to the arm pits.

Some don't believe in civilizing the "noble red men," as poetry conceives him. A western editor says: "The far-west Indians are about as susceptible of civilization as a last year's calf is of religious influences. The chief of the Kickapoos, although highly cultivated, could not resist the impulse to brain his mother-in-law with a pump handle, a few months ago. Select the best Indian on the plains, bring him to New York, give him a brown-stone house, and all the comforts of an elegant home, and in less than a week, he will yield to the fascinations of gin and sugar, and smash the household furniture."

Rev. Mr. Burnham of Manchester, N. H. recently enlisted in the army as a private, and was sent to the rendezvous at New Haven. Next morning after his arrival he was summoned before the commanding officer of the post, and addressed:—"Mr. Burnham, I see by your name here, that you are a reverend. About a dozen reverends have enlisted and come here; and as you are the first that has staid over night without asking for a chaplain, I guess we'll make you chaplain," so they made him chaplain of the post.

MILITARY.—We understand that Gen. Starkweather, now in this city, has been assigned to the new veteran corps to be raised by Hancock, which will undoubtedly be the finest in the service. It is likely he will have authority to raise a division in the Northwest. We have no doubt he could do this in a short time.

S. C. WEST, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN BOOKS, STATIONERY, PAPER HANGINGS, &c.

Also, SPECIAL AGENT FOR SCHOOL BOOK PUBLISHERS.

There is need of any articles in our store will find it to their interest to trade with us, as we are offering goods at prices to compete with market.

R. C. WEST, 100 East Water Street, Milwaukee.

REAL ESTATE AGENCY.—The undersigned having procured a competent assistant is now prepared to receive the descriptions of houses, shops, rooms or real estate for sale or rent. For further particulars apply at the office of J. Baker, Justice of the Peace, Pease's Block, Main St. Janesville.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Reported Expressly for the Gazette.

THE WAR FOR THE UNION!

The War in Tennessee

9000 Rebel Prisoners Captured!

Reb. Loss Estim'd at 15000

GEN. THOMAS IN FULL PURSUIT!

Gen. Wood in Hood's Rear!

Call for 300,000 more Men!

Interesting from Sherman!

HE SWEEPS THE COUNTRY!

FOR 60 MILES IN BREADTH!

HE CAPTURES 7,000 NEGROES!

His Loss does not Exceed 1,000!

Death of U. S. Minister to France!

OFFICIAL BULLETIN.

WAR DEPARTMENTS, WASHINGTON, Monday, Dec. 19.—To Maj. Gen. John A. Dix:—The following report of his operations on yesterday (Sunday) has been received from Maj. Gen. Thomas:

HEADQUARTERS DEPT. OF THE CUMBERLAND, NEAR SPRING HILL, Sunday, Dec. 18.—The enemy have been vigorously pursued today, but has studiously avoided any attack by our troops. I have succeeded in taking a few prisoners, some 300 or 400, but our captures are light in comparison with the success of the past three days. Pursuit will be continued in the morning at an early hour as troops can march.

The following copies of orders found in Breckenridge's camp in East Tennessee are transmitted for your perusal:

HEADQUARTERS WEST VIRGINIA AND EAST TENNESSEE, WYTHEVILLE, VA., December 1864.—General Order No. 27.—In accordance with instructions received from the Ordnance Department at Richmond that it has become of vital importance to husband the small arms, ammunition and lead, the following order is published: All lead which can be gleaned from battle fields, or otherwise obtained, will be collected by the brigade ordnance officers and be sent to the nearest arsenal. All arms are to be relieved of the wads for cleaning; balls should be withdrawn if practicable, otherwise, the wads should be discharged into boxes of sand or dirt, so that the lead may be recovered and turned into the ordnance depot. The attention of the commissary officers is called to the necessity of giving effect to this order, and its rigid enforcement is strictly enjoined by commanding officers.

Maj. Gen. BRECKENRIDGE.

J. STEPHENSON JOHNSON, A. A. G.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF WEST VIRGINIA AND EAST TENNESSEE, WYTHEVILLE, VA., Dec. 3, 1864.—Circular.—The attention of commanding officers is called to the scarcity of forage in this department, and the absolute necessity of using economy in consumption. Evidence of waste have been observed heretofore. Proper officers must in all cases superintend the use of forage, and commanding officers and every company officer must give his strict personal attention.

(Signed) T. H. MYERS, A. A. G.

I have found the railroad thus far but little disturbed, and my trains will be by railroad in a day or two at the furthest. The telegraph is in order, and you may now depend upon receiving more correct reports of the 16th inst.

It is said that Maj. Gen. Ed. Johnson's entire division, with all its brigade commanders, was captured in the woods, which were carried by assault, and were destroying a brigade of the enemy's cavalry, and capturing its commander, Brig. Gen. Rucker.

Among the captured made to-day, are the rebel Brig. Gen. Quarles, wounded, and a number of rebels, also wounded, lying in houses by the roadside, unable to go away.

Geo. H. THOMAS.

(Signed) Major Gen. Commanding.

No report for to-day has reached the Department, except the following, which is unofficial:

Nashville, Monday, Dec. 19.—1 p. m.

This forenoon the rains have been so heavy that little progress has been made. Our cavalry skirmished with the enemy's short distance south of Spring Hill, and the river is swelling rapidly.

The river is swelling rapidly.

No intelligence from Sherman has been received here to-day.

A call and draft for 300,000 troops, to make up the deficiency occasioned by the credits on the last call, has been ordered by the President.

(Signed) EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

THE WAR IN TENNESSEE.

Nashville, Dec. 19.—An order for one thousand men to guard prisoners has just been received by Gen. John A. Miller, commander of this post. They are expected to reach here during the day. The 25th Iowa lost in the late battle, 22 killed and 17 wounded, and the 7th Minnesota 7 killed and 11 wounded.

Col. Spaulding's brigade of Tennessee cavalry distinguished themselves yesterday. Col. Spaulding was in the heat of the battle and was noted for his daring conduct. The 10th and 12th Tennessee regiments contributed largely to the success of the day.

The total number of Confederate prisoners captured yesterday was as follows: Three Colonels, 1 Lieut. Colonel, 7 Majors, 40 Captains, 157 Lieutenants and 2 Surgeons. Among the prisoners taken yesterday, were three other Brig. Generals, most of whom were taken by Brig. General Johnson, Smith and Buckner.

All Confederate prisoners are quartered in the stone quarry from which the material for building the Capitol was excavated, some few hundred yards from the Capitol, which is called "Andersonville." Half of the prisoners are barefooted, and all are sleeping on beds of rock.

PORTER'S EXPEDITION.

New York, Dec. 19.—The Commercial

announces that Wilmington Harbor is the supposed destination of the great expedition which sailed from Hampton Roads on the 13th inst.

It says the plan of Admiral Porter will probably be to effect first, the reduction of Fort Fisher, which will be shelled at long range, and as soon as the fire of the fort slackens the light draft gunboats and monitors will pass the fort and encounter the obstructions in the river above. To aid in the reduction of the fort Admiral Porter will probably have recourse to the explosion of powder close under the walls, demolishing them by the concussion. The powder will be carried there by an old transport, the obstructions removed from Cape Fear river, the fleet can pass up to Wilmington and assist Gen. Butler in the capture of the place. If this is achieved, Wilmington will undoubtedly be made the base for future operations.

The Commercial also says there is to be no winter quarters for any of the armies except that portion of Grant's, which will continue the siege of Petersburg and Richmond. Before the first of May we will occupy the entire coast and every strategic point upon the lines of communication in the south. Lee will be powerless to prevent this and by the first of May will find Grant ready to dispute with him the possession of Richmond.

FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 19.—It is expected that Mr. Stevens will introduce a bill changing the time for imposing a two dollar tax on whisky, from February 1st to January 1st.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 19.—The following order has just been issued.

WAR DEPARTMENT, AND THE GEN'L. OFFICE, Dec. 19.—General Order No. 301.—Every officer and soldier capable of duty, is wanted in the field, and if not on duty, they are ordered to their respective organizations. All Provost Marshals and Boards of Enrollment are instructed to employ most diligent exertions in forwarding soldiers to the front and in arresting deserters, shirkers and all fit for duty, who are absent without proper authority. Surgeons in charge of hospitals are directed to send forward all who are fit for service, taking care, however, not to expose any who are unfit. Recruiting officers are enjoined to diligence, and those who are found guilty of neglect, or are useless, the Adj't. General is directed to recall immediately and to send them to their commands. Every effort must be put forth to fill up the ranks, and strengthen our armies, and aid the patriotic and gallant troops now smiting the receding enemy with victorious blows.

By order of the Sec'y of War.

E. D. TOWNSEND, A. A. G.

FROM EUROPE.

New York, Dec. 19.—The steamer Cuba from Liverpool, 3d, arrived. Political news unimportant.

Mr. Dayton, American Minister, died at Paris on the 21st of apoplexy. No details stated.

There are apprehensions of wholesale desertions from the frigate Niagara in Scheldt. Twenty-five seamen recently got away and were pursued to the Dutch frontier. Most of them escaped into Holland.

The London Times, in an article in Russell's letter to St. Paul, and others, thinks that the Government should not stop short of actual recognition of the Confederate States.

The Morning Post gives a report of a partial recognition of the Mexican Empire by the Washington Government.

FROM CAIRO AND BELOW.

Cairo, Dec. 19.—The steamer Alice Dean, brings up 237 bales of cotton from Memphis for Cincinnati. Steamers from the Ohio river report much excitement at Caseyville, Kentucky, and vicinity. The citizens had fled across the river in consequence of the reported advance of the rebel Gen. Lyon's forces. Reinforcements have been sent there.

The steamer Morning Star was captured and burned by guerrillas on the 16th, at Island No. 40, Mississippi River. The boat was small and without a cargo. The crew of the steamer were permitted to return to Memphis in gun boats.

FROM THE SOUTH.

New York, Dec. 19.—The Commercial

Washington special says Richmond papers of Saturday concede that Savannah must be taken. Telegraphic communication with that city is cut off. This indicates the complete investment of the place.

FROM NEW YORK.

New York, December 19.—The gold market is utterly demoralized under the cheering aspect of the military situation. The market opened at \$2.20 asked, \$2.17 bid, but the purpose to sell and the indisposition to buy, put down the price steadily to \$2.11, after which it rallied to \$2.14.

TRAVELERS INSURANCE CO.

HARTFORD, CONN., INCURERS AGAINST

ACCIDENTS!

OF Every Description.

Capital, \$400,000.

Five Dollars Annual Premium

Will insure \$5,000 against accidental loss of life while traveling by any public conveyance.

Ten Dollars Premium

Secures a policy for \$5,000, and also \$25 per week compensation for personal injury, insupportable the assured from his ordinary business.

Twenty-Five Dollars Premium

Secures a full policy for \$5,000 and \$25 per week compensation for all and every description of accident, traveling or otherwise.

Policy for \$25 with \$5 per week compensation, can be had for \$5 per annum, or any other sum between \$500 and \$5,000 at proportionate rates.

RODNEY DENNIS, JAMES G. BATTERSON, Secretaries.

HENRY A. DYER, General Agent.

W. L. DISCOCK, Local Agent.

FROM MISSOURI.

St. Louis, December 19.—The ice above the city moved down about five hundred yards this morning, crushing the steamers Jennie Lewis, Star, Gay, and the Ferry boat Nimrod; and damaging one or two other boats. The river is supposed to be open to Cairo. The Stone Flat Valley and L. M. Kennel were carried away by ice 20 miles below here but whether sunk or injured is unknown.

New Advertisements.

HEADQUARTERS OF SANTA CLAUS.

CARSWELL'S STORE, Dec. 20, 1864.

Young America and all others interested will please take notice that they will find at this establishment a new and varied assortment of

HOLIDAY PRESENTS!

including a fresh supply of

Stevens Confectionery, Figs, Nuts, Raisins

Toys, Sticks, Cakes, Dolls,

Rocking Horses, Trampets, Guns,

Fancy Baskets, China Toys, &c.

deceitfully

L. R. CARSWELL.

LAPPIN'S HALL!

FOR ONE NIGHT ONLY.

PEAK FAMILY!

VOCALISTS, HARPISTS,

AND

SWISS BELL RINGERS!

ARE COMING FOR ONE NIGHT ONLY, AT

LAPPIN'S HALL,

Monday Evening, December 26, 1864.

ADMISSION:

Tickets, 50 cts. 1 Child, 25 cts.

Doors open at 7 o'clock. Concert to commence at 7 1/2 o'clock.

J. C. GOODHUE, Business Manager.

HO, FOR THE HOLIDAYS!

OLD SANTA CLAUS AROUND!

WITH

GIFTS FOR THE LADIES,

GIFTS FOR CHILDREN,

AND GIFTS FOR EVERYBODY.

Consisting of

LADIES' BAGS AND BASKETS, of every style,

Dolls and Doll Heads,

Sleighs, Trampets, Toys

of all kinds,

Confessionary,

Perfumery and Fancy Articles,

in endless variety. Call and examine them at

DR. RIDER'S

New City Drug Store,

Next door south of Smith & Eastwick's Clothing Store, Main street.

deceitfully

W. W. DEXTER & CO.

Would respectfully announce to the citizens of Janesville and vicinity that they have a good and well selected stock of

CLOCKS, WATCHES,

JEWELRY,

SILVER AND PLATED WARE,

Yankee Notions,

GOLD PENS, TOYS, &c.,

which they are prepared to sell as low as any establishment in the west. Mr. Dexter is prepared to do all and every kind of

CLOCK WATCH

AND

JEWELRY REPAIRING,

on the shortest notice. Having had a

PRACTICAL EXPERIENCE

For local matter see fourth page.	
THE CITY, BY CARRIER, PER YEAR.	\$9.00
MAIL, ONE YEAR.	8.00
SIX MONTHS.	4.00
THREE MONTHS.	2.00
A. M. THOMSON.	W. C. ROBERTS.

OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE CITY.

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Janesville Daily Gazette.

VOLUME 8.

JANESVILLE, WIS., TUESDAY, DEC. 20, 1864.

NUMBER 250.

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Editors Gazette:—As the first of a series of "short, crisp, gossiping letters,"

I would say that the time of payment of taxes has come, and the voice of murmuring is heard in the land, for he it is known that at this present time the question of ways and means to satisfy the tax-gatherer is the absorbing one in all the town of Johnston. Let me explain. Three times during the past year President Lincoln has issued his call for men to fill the ranks of the Union. Three times during the year have our citizens in town meetings assembled and appropriated money, to procure or pay bounties to volunteers, to fill the quota of the town under the aforesaid calls. At the first meeting, five thousand and seven hundred dollars; at the second meeting, two thousand and six hundred dollars; and at the third and last meeting a sum not exceeding seven thousand dollars, was voted, of which only four thousand was used or required. These several sums were borrowed on interest bearing orders, and the whole amount together with the usual State, Town and County tax, is assessed on the good people of this town, the result is a very heavy tax. To illustrate, a farmer with one hundred and sixty acres of prairie, with the usual accompaniments of teams, stock, and tools, will find himself assessed to the tune of one hundred and fifty dollars. And should he be so unfortunate as to have money loaned on bond and mortgage, he will find the amount proportionally increased. You are aware, Mr. Editors, that there is, or was before the election, a sprinkling of Democrats in this town; some of whom are wealthy, who preferred loaning money on bond and mortgage, to assisting the Government by investing in 5-20's, 10-40's or 7-30's. Perhaps paying this tax of over three per cent., will be an inducement in that direction. Who knows? It was easy to vote the tax. With plenty of greenbacks it will be easy to pay. With some it will be difficult. Those with large families dependent on them for support, in these times of high prices, who have to ride early and sit up late and eat their bread with care, with the products of their farms all gone to the pigs.

But enough of the tax; Johnston is right side up with care—able to pay Uncle Sam a good income tax the next year, as she has done the present year. The wealthiest town in the county, her citizens are well known for their industry, enterprise and public spirit, and their loyalty can not be doubted. Always ready for every good word and work, in season and out of season, and so the holidays are just upon us, something may happen; perhaps a Christmas tree for the children, perhaps a festival for the soldiers, or perhaps somebody may be good enough to get married. But my sheet is full. More anon.

Johnston, Dec. 20th 1864. J. K. T.

EFFICACY OF ONIONS.—A writer says: We are often troubled with severe coughs, the results of a cold of long standing, which may turn to consumption and premature death. Hard coughs cause sleepless nights, by a constant irritation in the throat, and a strong effort to throw off offending matter from the lungs. The remedy I propose has been tried by me, and often recommended to others with good results, which is simply to take into the stomach, before retiring at night, a piece of raw onion, after chewing. This is excellent, in an uncooked state, is very heating, and tends to collect the waters from the lungs and throat, causing instant relief to the patient. Sliced onion, in a raw state, will collect poison from the air, and also from the human system when taken internally, or externally applied to the arm pits.

Some don't believe in civilizing the "noble red man," poetry conceives him. A western editor writes: "The far-west Indians are about as susceptible of civilization as a last year's calf is of religious influences. The chief of the Kickapoos, although highly cultivated, could not resist the impulse to brain his mother-in-law with a pump handle, a few months ago. Select the best Indian on the plains, bring him to New York, give him a brown-stone house, and all the comforts of an elegant home, and in less than a week, he will yield to the fascinations of gin and sugar, and smash the household furniture."

Rev. Mr. Burnham of Manchester, N. H. recently enlisted in the army as a private, and was sent to the rendezvous at New Haven. Next morning after his arrival he was summoned before the commanding officer of the post, and addressed:—"Mr. Burnham, I see by your name here, that you are a reverend. About a dozen reverends have enlisted, and come here; and as you are the first that has staid over night without asking for a chaplaincy, I guess we'll make you chaplain," so they made him chaplain of the post.

MILITARY.—We understand that Gen. Starkweather, now in this city, has been assigned to the new veteran corps to be raised by Hancock, which will undoubtedly be the finest in the service. It is likely he will have authority to raise a division in the Northwest. We have no doubt he could do this in a short time.—Milwaukee Sentinel.

S. C. WEST, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN BOOKS, STATIONERY, PAPER HANGINGS, &c.

Also, SPECIAL AGENT FOR SCHOOL BOOK PUBLISHERS.

Those in need of any article in our line will find it to their interest to trade with us, as we are offering goods at prices to compete with any market.

S. C. WEST, 160 East Water Street, Milwaukee, Wis., Feb. 1, 1864.

REAL ESTATE AGENCY.—The undersigned having procured a competent assistant, is now prepared to receive applications for Houses, Shops, Rooms or Real Estate for sale or to rent. Also the address of persons desiring to buy or rent. For further particulars apply to the office of Baker, Justice of the Peace, Third Block, Main St. oc20Jawawit

BY TELEGRAPH.

Reported Expressly for the Gazette.

THE WAR FOR THE UNION!

The War in Tennessee!

9000 Rebel Prisoners Captured!

Reb. Loss Estimated at 15000

GEN. THOMAS IN FULL PURSUIT!

Gen. Wood in Hood's Rear!

Call for 300,000 more Men!

Interesting from Sherman!

HE SWEEPS THE COUNTRY!

FOR 60 MILES IN BREADTH!

HE CAPTURES 7,000 NEGROES!

His Loss does not Exceed 1,000!

Death of U. S. Minister to France!

OFFICIAL BULLETIN.

WAR DEPARTMENTS, WASHINGTON, Monday, Dec. 19.—To Maj. Gen. John A. Dix:

The following report of his operations on yesterday (Sunday) has been received from Maj. Gen. Thomas:

HEADQUARTERS DEPT. OF THE CUMBERLAND, NEAR SPRING HILL, Sunday, Dec. 18.—The enemy have been vigorously pursued today, but has studiously avoided any attack by our troops. I have succeeded in taking a few prisoners, some 200 or 300, but our captures are light in comparison with the success of the past three days. Pursuit will be continued in the morning at as early an hour as troops can march.

The following copies of orders found in Breckenridge's camp in East Tennessee are transmitted for your personal:

HEADQUARTERS WEST VIRGINIA AND EAST TENNESSEE, WYTHEVILLE, VA., December, 1864.—General Order No. 27.—In accordance with instructions received from the War Department at Richmond that it has become of vital importance to husband the small arms, ammunition and lead, the following order is published: All lead which can be gleaned from battle fields, or otherwise obtained, will be collected by the brigade ordnance officers and be sent to the nearest arsenal. All arms are to be relieved of the wads for cleaning; balls should be withdrawn if practicable, otherwise, the wads should be discharged into boxes of sand or dirt, so that the lead may be recovered and turned into the ordnance depot. The attention of the commissary officers is called to the necessity of giving effect to this order, and its rigid enforcement is strictly enjoined by commanding officers.

Maj. Gen. BRECKENRIDGE.

J. STODDARD JOHNSON, A. A. G.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF WEST VIRGINIA AND EAST TENNESSEE, WYTHEVILLE, VA., Dec. 3, 1864.—Circular.—The attention of commanding officers is called to the scarcity of forage in this department, and the absolute necessity of using economy in consumption. Evidence of waste have been observed heretofore. Proper officers must in all cases superintend the use of forage, and commanding officers and every company officer must give his strict personal attention to this.

(Signed) T. H. MYERS, A. A. G.

I have found the railroad thus far but little disturbed, and my trains will be by railroad in a day or two at the furthest. The telegraph is in order, and you may now depend upon receiving more correct reports of the 16th inst.

It is said that Maj. Gen. E. Johnson's entire division, with all its brigade commanders, was captured in the works, which were carried by assault, besides destroying a brigade of the enemy's cavalry and capturing its commander, Brig. Gen. Rucker.

Among the captures made to day, are the rebel Brig. Gen. Quarles, wounded, and a number of rebels, also wounded, lying in houses by the roadside, unable to go away.

Geo. H. Thomas.

(Signed) Major Gen. Commanding.

No report for to-day has reached the Department, except the following, which is unofficial:

NASHVILLE, Monday, Dec. 19.—10 p. m.—This forenoon the rains have been so heavy that little progress has been made. Our cavalry skirmished with the enemy's outposts south of Spring Hill, finding Forrest in command.

The river is swelling rapidly.

No intelligence from Sherman has been received here to day.

A call and draft for 300,000 troops, to make up the deficiency occasioned by the credits on the last call, has been ordered by the President.

(Signed) EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

THE WAR IN TENNESSEE.

NASHVILLE, Dec. 19.—An order for one thousand men to guard prisoners has just been received by Gen. John A. Miller, commander of this post. They are expected to reach here during the day. The 35th Iowa lost in the late battle 22 killed and 17 wounded, and the 7th Minnesota 7 killed and 11 wounded.

Col. Spaulding's brigade of Tennessee cavalry distinguished themselves yesterday.

Col. Spaulding was in the heat of the battle and was noted for his daring conduct. The 10th and 12th Tennessee regiments contributed largely to the success of the day.

The total number of Confederate prisoners captured yesterday was as follows: Three Colonels, 1 Lieut. Colonel, 7 Majors, 40 Captains, 157 Lieutenants and 2 Barges.

Among the prisoners taken yesterday were three other Brig. Generals not yet reported, viz., Brig. Generals Johnson, Smith and Buckner.

All Confederate prisoners are quartered in the stone quarry from which the material for building the Capitol was excavated, some few hundred yards from the Capitol, which is called "Andersonville." Half of the prisoners are barefooted, and all are sleeping on beds of rock.

During the battle of Spring Hill, Major Bowdoin, of the 12th Tennessee, was mortally wounded. His men swore to avenge his death, and they did it in yesterday's fight with desperate valor.

Governor Andrew Johnson was present on the field in the vicinity of the last bloody charge, which he watched with intense interest.

Additional particulars of yesterday's engagement are highly creditable to our cavalry, who contributed to the defeat of the rebels by their effective co-operation.

General R. M. Johnson, instead of being killed as reported, has turned the rebel flank and crossed Harpeth River, eleven miles from the city.

A large number of rebel prisoners reached the city last night and this morning who will be forwarded north at once.

Among the killed in yesterday's fight were Major Story, 10th East Tennessee Cavalry, Lieut. Van Fleet, 29th Michigan, Lieutenant John S. Reist, 123d Indiana, Lieutenant Thomas, 18th Michigan Cavalry, Capt. Schell, 81st Indiana, Captain Agnes, Captain Aldridge, 17th United States Colored troops. The officers of the colored troops wounded are Colonel Hallowell and Lt. Babbitt of the 13th; Captains Wright and Straight and Lieutenant Groves of the 100th.

About 100 deserters came into our lines yesterday.

The army is to-day undoubtedly attacking the rear of the rebels, as heavy firing was heard in the direction of their retreat early this morning.

The total number of prisoners captured in the two days fight is estimated to 6500. Hood's loss in men cannot be less than 15,000 since he advanced from Columbia towards Nashville.

Gen. Thomas is determined to again give battle and has ordered the pontoon trains forward to cross streams between this city and Columbia.

Reliable information confirms the concentration of several well known citizens residing near Nashville, among them McGavock, Holding, John, and Archer Cheatham who have been forwarded to Nashville.

Among the incidents of yesterday's fight during a heavy artillery fire about noon the 6th Ohio battery located immediately to the left of the Franklin pike in two successive shots from their guns blew up two caissons of a rebel battery, Standford's, of Miss, the whole of which was afterwards taken by our forces in the last assault.

The weather to-day is warm with showers.

LOUISVILLE, Dec. 19.—The Journal learns that Gen. Wood has got into Hood's rear near Franklin, and it is thought Hood's army will be speedily crushed.

NASHVILLE, Dec. 19.—A courier who left Franklin yesterday, reports the rebel force in full retreat. Hatcher's cavalry attacked the rear guard of the rebels on Saturday, capturing a large number of prisoners.

The 4th corps crossed Harpeth's river at Franklin Sunday morning.

Franklin is reported full of rebel wounded, over three thousand being left there after their retreat. Every church and public building there, has been taken for a hospital. Nearly all the churches of this city have been appropriated for the use of our wounded.

It is rumored here that Rousseau's command attacked and routed part of Forrest's force near Murfreesboro on the 15th inst.

Heavy rains yesterday and last night.

New York, Dec. 20.—The Times special dated Nashville 19, says: Thomas is pursuing the enemy to Duck river. We have nearly all of Hood's artillery. All the rivers are high, and all the bridges in front of Hood are destroyed. We have captured 9,000 prisoners, including 3,000 wounded at Franklin and four Maj. Generals.

Forrest gave Murfreesboro another trial on the 15th and was repulsed by Roseau and Milroy.

The rebel Gen. Johnston says their loss at the battle of Franklin was 5,000; while ours was 1,900.

Stoneman has whipped Breckenridge in East Tennessee, near the Virginia line, killing, wounding and capturing a large number and taking most of his artillery.

Gen. Cook is after Lyon in Kentucky and he cannot escape.

Murfreesboro, Bridgeport, Stevenson, Chattanooga, and Knoxville are all right.

FROM SHERMAN'S EXPEDITION.

New York, December 20.—The Herald's correspondence from Fort McAllister and Hilton Head dated December 14th says when General Sherman arrived in front of Savannah, after having marched 300 miles, his troops, meanwhile, living on the very best provisions, he had with him a drove of 1200 cattle, though he started from Atlanta with only 200. He also picked up on the way over 7000 able-bodied negroes and so many horses, mules and wagons as to embarrass him. His army, during a considerable portion of the march extended over a sweep of country 60 miles in breadth. As much as 470 miles at times intervened between the right wing of one column and the left of the other, but communication was at all times kept between the two. His whole loss in men from the time of leaving Atlanta to the arrival in front of Savannah, from wounds, sickness, captures, stragglers and all other causes, was only about 1,000. The average daily march was about 12 miles.

When the city of Savannah was invested by Sherman it was unprepared for a siege and it was believed it could not hold out more than a few days.

Gen. Slocum holds all the approaches on the north side of the city, including all the railroads leading out of the town, and Gen. Howard's army connects with his right and wings around the Ogeechee river at Fort McAllister.

FROM CANADA.

MONTREAL, Dec. 20.—It is reported that a number of raiders who went east have been arrested. A proclamation has been issued, offering a reward for their apprehension. There is much excitement regarding the calling out of the State militia, and large meetings are held.

There are reports of an intended outbreak by the Fenian Brotherhood.

FROM MISSOURI.

St. Louis, December 19.—The ice above the city moved down about five hundred yards this morning, crushing the steamers Jennie Lewis, Sam. Galy, and the Ferry boat Illinois, and damaging one or two other boats. The river is supposed to be open to Cairo. The Stone Platt Valley and L. M. Kennell were carried away by ice 20 miles below here but whether sunk or injured is unknown.

PORTER'S EXPEDITION.

New York, Dec. 19.—The Commercial announces that Wilmington Harbor is the supposed destination of the great expedition which sailed from Hampton Roads on the 19th inst. It says the plan of Admiral Porter will probably be to effect first, the reduction of Fort Fisher, which will be shelled at long range, and as soon as the fire of the fort shakes the light draft gunboats and monitors will pass the fort and encounter the obstructions in the river above. To aid in the reduction of the fort Admiral Porter will probably have recourse to the explosion of powder close under the walls, demolishing them by the concussion. The powder will be carried there by an old transport, the obstructions removed from Cape Fear river, the fleet can pass up to Wilmington and assist Gen. Butler in the capture of the place. If this is achieved, Wilmington will undoubtedly be made the base for future operations.

The Commercial also says there is to be no winter quarters for any of the armies except that portion of Grant's, which will continue the siege of Petersburg and Richmond. Before the first of May we will occupy the entire coast and every strategic point upon the lines of communication in the south. Lee will be powerless to prevent this and by the first of May will find Grant ready to dispute with him the possession of Richmond.

FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 19.—It is expected that Mr. Stevens will introduce a bill changing the time for imposing a two dollar tax on whisky, from February 1st to January 1st.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 19.—The following order has just been issued.

WAR DEPARTMENT. ADJ'T. GEN'L'S OFFICE. Dec. 19.—General Order No. 301.—Every officer and soldier capable of duty, is wanted in the field, and if not on duty, they are ordered to their respective organizations. All Provost Marshals and Boards of Enrollment are instructed to employ most diligent exertions in forwarding deserters to the front and in arresting deserters, shirkers and all fit for duty, who are absent without proper authority. Surgeons in charge of hospitals, are directed to send forward all who are fit for service, taking care, however, not to expose any who are unfit. Recruiting officers are enjoined to diligence, and those who are found guilty of neglect, or are useless, the Adj't. General is directed to recall immediately and to send them to their commands. Every officer must be put forth to fill up the ranks, and strengthen our armies, and aid the patriotic and gallant troops now smiting the reeling enemy with victorious blows.

By order of the Sec'y of War.

E. D. TOWNSEND, A. A. G.

FROM EUROPE.

New York, Dec. 19.—The steamer Cuba from Liverpool, 3d, arrived. Political news unimportant.

Mr. Dayton, American Minister, died at Paris on the 2d of apoplexy. No details stated.

There are apprehensions of wholesale desertions from the frigate Niagara in Schilt. Twenty-five seamen recently got away and were pursued to the Dutch frontier. Most of them escaped into Holland.

The London Times, in an article in Russell's letter to Slidell and others, thinks Russell, to be consistent, should not stop short of actual recognition of the Confederate States.

The Morning Post gives a report of a partial recognition of the Mexican Empire by the Washington Government.

FROM CAIRO AND BELOW.

Cairo, Dec. 19.—The steamer Alfre Deam, brings up 237 bales of cotton from Memphis, for Cincinnati. Steamers from the Ohio river report much excitement at Caseyville, Kentucky, and vicinity. The citizens had fled across the river in consequence of the reported advance of the rebel Gen. Lyon's forces. Re-inforcements have been sent there.

The steamer Morning Star was captured and burned by guerrillas on the 16th, at Island No. 40, Mississippi River. The boat was small and without a cargo. The crew of the steamer were permitted to return to Memphis in gun boats.

FROM THE SOUTH.

New York, Dec. 19.—The Commercial's Washington special says Richmond papers of Saturday concede that Savannah must be taken. Telegraphic communication with that city is cut off. This indicates the complete investment of the place.

FROM NEW YORK.

New York, December 19.—The gold market is utterly demoralized under the cheering aspect of the military situation. The market opened at \$220 asked, \$217 bid, but the purpose to sell and the indisposition to buy, put down the price steadily to \$212, after which it rallied to \$214.

TRAVELERS INSURANCE CO

HARTFORD, CONN.

INSURANCE AGAINST

ACCIDENTS!

Every Description.

Capital, - - - \$400,000.

Five Dollars Annual Premium

Will insure \$5,000 against accidental loss of life while traveling by any public conveyance.

Ten Dollars Premium

Secure a policy for \$5,000, and also \$25 per week compensation for personal injury incapacitating the assured from his ordinary avocations.

Twenty-Five Dollars Premium

Secure a full policy for \$5,000 and \$25 per week compensation for all and every description of accident, traveling or otherwise.

Policies for \$500, with \$5 per week compensation, can be had for \$25 per annum, or any other sum between \$500 and \$5,000 at proportionate rates.

RONNEY DENNIS, JAMES G. DATTENSON, Secretary, President.

HENRY L. DYER, General Agent.

W. L. DUNFORD, Local Agent.

NOTICE.—Those indebted to us by note or book account are requested to call and pay immediately. We have disposed of our stock and must close our accounts at once.

D. W. BRADLEY & Co.

A FULL SUPPLY OF BRADLEY'S

Large, Bonnet, Fur, Hat, and Key Note may be found at Leavitt & Doremus.

FOR INVALIDS.—French Choccolate, Bonnet, Fur, Hat, and Key Note may be found at Leavitt & Doremus.

PHILADELPHIA DRUGGISTS.

The Day of Reckoning.

The cry of distress that comes up from South Carolina, and pierces the very heavens, will fall to the lot of the nation in many an honest and sympathetic soul. The day of judgment is upon her and the loyal people of the nation. "Mock when her fate cometh." She is the mother of the infamous brood of traitors that infest the land, who have well-nigh succeeded in overthrowing the government of the fathers. Her punishment has already been terrible, but the cup of her sorrow has not yet been drained to the dregs. Her responsible Governor has just signed his anathema in which he sets forth the dismal story of her trials and tribulations. He contends that she has been drained to depletion. Her resources are exhausted; her population has been decimated by war; her energies have been taxed to the utmost verge of endurance. Any further claim, he adds, made by the General Government upon her, will "abstract so much from the little bone and marrow that is left in the land as to leave us enervated, paralyzed and comparatively helpless in our own defense." He proceeds to draw a glowing picture of the sacrifices South Carolina has made for the rebel cause and says that "with a voting population of about forty-seven thousand, she has furnished at least sixty-five thousand troops to the Confederate army, and that of the thousands of State officers whom she might have claimed as exempts from that service, there are less than one hundred within the borders of the State."

If what the Governor says be true, his State has already suffered a thousand fold more than the phantom, secession, war could possibly be worth. But what her people have undergone already, and the losses she has sustained, are nothing in comparison to what the future has in store for her if this war continues. General Sherman has already established himself on her border, and powerful fleets are hovering off her ports. All the horrors of that war which she has done so much to inaugurate, will soon be brought to her own doors. Beggary, starvation, bloodshed and death will now be added to the richly deserved sufferings of her people. Her insufferable insolence in the past has dried up the springs of pity in every human heart. She has sown to the wind, and must reap the whirlwind.

From the South.

Information has been received which is regarded as trustworthy, that the rebels in the interior of North Carolina are making preparations for the expected transfer of Lee's army from Virginia to North Carolina. They have in course of construction up the Roanoke River two large vessels, intended as transports. Since the destruction of the ram *Albatross*, they have remodeled, strengthened and are plating one of the vessels, to make another ram. At Weldon and Goldsboro there are quite large bodies of troops, actively engaged in fortifying both places. At other points along the line of the Weldon Railway, extensive works are in course of construction.

In the rebel House of Representatives, the Military Committee reported a general exemption bill. The clause in regard to the exemption of the press is materially changed; also that in regard to teachers, exempting only teachers of colleges, theological seminaries, and military academies. On newspapers one editor for each paper, and such printers and pressmen as the editor may certify on oath as indispensable. The Richmond *Sentinel* of the 13th contains a bill for the imprisonment of negroes. As passed by the rebel Congress it holds all free negroes liable to perform the military duty required of them. It authorizes the employing of 40,000 slaves at any necessary labor, and provides for remunerating the owners of negroes in case of death or the escape of slaves. "Not more than one in five shall be taken from any owner, and all the States shall be made to contribute their fair quota."

SOUTHERN PEACE RESOLUTIONS.—The following resolutions were introduced into the North Carolina Senate:

Resolved, That five commissioners be elected to act with commissioners from other States of the Confederacy, as a medium for negotiating a peace with the United States.

Resolved, That other States of the Confederacy be requested to exercise a similar committee with as little delay as practicable, and to co-operate with North Carolina in requesting President Davis, in the name of these sovereign States, that he tender the United States a conference for negotiating a peace through the medium of these commissioners.

Resolved, That whenever any five of the States shall have responded by the appointment of Commissioners, the Governors communicate the proceedings officially to President Davis, and request his prompt action upon the proposition.

In the lower house, a series of resolutions were offered. The South Carolina Legislature favors peace, but only on terms of absolute separation from the United States.

JUST TRIBUTE TO THE WEST.—In noticing to the appointment of Mr. Chase as Chief Justice, the Boston *Traveller* very kindly remarks:

"The West is getting its share of big things. It has the Presidency. It will have the Vice Presidency, it has the Chief Justiceship, and it has the Department of the Interior and the Attorney-Generalship, in the Federal Administration; also the Postmaster-Generalship. Well, nobody complains,—but we ask Western men to observe how much better they fare now than they did under Democratic administration. The West has done so splendidly in the war, as well as in politics, that there is a strong disposition to see her position in the national government made one of every prominent character."

A Mrs. Bacon, of Hartford, Ct., while engaged in writing a letter to her husband in New Jersey, was burned to death in a few moments by a kerosene lamp being overturned and setting her clothes on fire.

The Ship Poland—Little Karl.

When I was in Philadelphia at a school for young ladies, a little boy used to come there every day. He was a pretty little fellow about four years old; bright, rosy and loving. His mother was a Philadelphia lady, but went with her husband, a Swedish merchant, to Sweden, and he and his little son, and his nurse Amalia, were returning to Sweden and took passage from New York in the good ship Poland.

Thorsky was clear and bright, and the sea was gently rolling when the ship Poland sailed forth upon the ocean. A sight of land, but soon a strong wind blew up, and brought heavy black clouds and driving rain, and loud thunder, and fierce lightning.

A gentleman walking the deck of the ship, noticed a little, pale, shivering boy, near him. It suddenly struck him, and he set his foot on it and put it out, and passed on without further thought. A little while after, he perceived a small like scorching. Others snatched it too. "Is anything on fire?"

"They looked around the stoves; they looked around the lamps; no, nothing and taken fire, nothing that they could see. But the strange scorching, small, grew stronger and stronger, and at last, between the beams of the lowest floor, a little white heat began to creep and curl. That they knew how it was. They glanced at one another and whispered, "Fire in the hold! cotton—lightning!"

The hold, or lowest part of the ship, was filled with cotton. The lightning had passed from the clouds to the mast of the ship, and along the mast down into the cotton in the hold. It was burning there beneath them. The cotton could not blaze up because it was packed so tight and covered up so close; it only smoldered along below, like a coal under a pile of stones. But they knew that if any fire came to it, or if it reached the wood and burned a hole, or found a crack or crevice, it would burst through and would be in flames. So every one went to work as quickly as possible to stop up every opening, and the cotton was stuffed in every little crevice; they shut in even the small of the scorching cotton; they turned the ship's head toward New York, and then waited; it was all they could do. The wind was driving them further out to sea; the hidden fire was slowly working upward; they knew their ship would never reach New York; they could only wait and pray. Oh, if God would only send them help!

Dark night closed in; morning came, but there was nothing to be seen but the tossing waves. The floor of their rooms grew warm beneath their feet. They came out from the deck above, and shut down all the doors and studied them up. They then lowered the long boat, and placed in it Karl and his mother, and Amalia, and all the other women and children. They let the boat float behind the ship, to which it was tied fast by a strong rope. They meant, if the fire burst out suddenly, to cut the rope and row the boat away. But the pouring rain and the dashing, foaming waves made all in the boat so cold and miserable, that they thought it better to bring them back for a while to the deck of the ship. As they walked or as they lay, they could feel it growing hot and hotter and hotter. Daylight came at last. The storm clouds cleared away. Oh, how they looked over the broad blue ocean. They looked, and found the ship no longer there. All they could see was the pale, anxious faces around them; all they could hear was half-sleeping prayers, or at times the deep, steady voice of their captain, bidding them not to despair.

Suddenly the captain seized his telescope and looked through it long and earnestly. Then he threw it down and ordered the sailors to give signals of distress. "Do you see the sail?" he said to the passengers, "it is coming toward us; we may yet be saved."

Every one saw it; every one watched it as it drew nearer and nearer. At last the captain called through his loud trumpet, "Ship ahoy!" "Ship ahoy!" came the faint, distant answer. No sound ever seemed so sweet. "Your name?" "The ship Poland, in distress. Fire in the hold!" "Come aboard, my dear! Come aboard, my dear!" "Aye, aye, sir!" They did not wait to hear that call again. The boats were let down. The women and children were placed in the first that went, and soon they were safe in the other ship. The boats of both vessels continued going and coming; every person was brought away from the Poland. All gladly obeyed that welcome call. "Come all aboard of me." They did not stop to ask where the stranger was going, or what her captain would require of them. They were ready to perish; he was ready to save them; it was that enough for them.

Once safe upon this deck, they turned and looked back at the ship that had just left. They saw the Poland rolling in the waves, and each time as her long copper side arose, a thick white cloud of steam floated off from the whole length and height. Then they knew how great and terrible that hidden fire must be, how fearfully near they had been to utter destruction.

The ship Poland was never seen again; they left her rolling from side to side in clouds of steam. The good captain who had saved her passengers treated them with the utmost kindness, and carried them safely where they wished to go. Little Karl came back to New York, and sailed again from that port with his mother and nurse, to go home to his father in Sweden. They reached their home at last.

How to Get Rid of a Rock.

Uriah Abell was a Connecticut farmer, and in his time a pretty good one. His farm, like so many under Connecticut law, was full of stones, and he delighted to clear them off his land. One day he was plowing, and he built a great many rods of substantial stone wall, but he could not use up all the stone. He had cleared an orchard of all but one great boulder, about the size of a large log-cabin. He wanted to get rid of it. He would have "blown it to smithereens," as he had a good many others, but it was within two rods of the best room windows, which might go to "blinders" at the same time. So he attempted to haul it out of his bed with a "dolly." After trying his own and his neighbor's oxen and breaking several chains, Uriah grew weary, and declared that he would give five dollars to any one that would put the rock out of his sight.

"Yes, that is all I want," I don't care

Special Notices.

How you do it, but if you fail I don't pay anything. Do you understand? Very well, then come in to dinner."

Thaddeus, and a large quid of tobacco adjusted, the Yankee threw off his coat and took up the spade. He gave a look at the stone to see which way it would slip, and then commenced digging a hole on the lower side, large and deep enough to bury the boulder quite out of sight. In three hours he got out, and took a careful measurement, and then dug a little more on one side. Then he went to the wood-pile and got a stout stick of wood, which he planted firmly with one end in the bottom of the hole and the other bracing against the rock. Then he began unmining, and worked till he saw the dirt begin to give, and found that the rock was resting upon his brace.

"Now," says he, "I think I'll take that mug of cider."

Uriah who had been watching him, or even offered the elder with a right good will. He went out to add "some doughnuts and cheese."

While the Yankee was wiping away the perspiration and drinking his cider, Uriah brought his oxen around, and hitched a chain to the wooden prop.

"I did say I wouldn't pull my oxen again, and I don't mean to, 'cause it only needs a smart jerk."

Jerk it was, and down went the boulder, and with it a shovel full of dirt, and another and another, in quick succession, until all was smooth and level, and long before night the Yankee was ready to resume his journey.

There, said Uriah, as he handed him the five dollars, "there is the best five dollars I ever paid for work on my farm. Won't you take another drink of cider? You are entirely welcome. I have learned something of you."

Perhaps some persons who read this may learn something, learn how to get rid of some of the boulders which encumber the surface, and which are, often, broken up and hauled away "just to get rid of them," at a much greater expense than it would require to bury them where they lie, entirely out of sight.

Special Notices.

REMOVAL.—Dr. H. B. JOHNSON has removed to Jackson & Smith's building, over the Rock County Bank, where he will wait upon his friends and customers in any department of dentistry.

NERVOUS DISEASES.—AND PHYSICAL DEBILITY, arising from specific causes, in both sexes—now and reliable treatment, in reports of the HOWARD ASSOCIATION—sent in sealed envelopes, free of charge. Address, Dr. J. SELLIN HOWARD, Howard Association, No. 2 South Ninth Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Colgate's Honey Soap.

This celebrated Toilet Soap, in such universal demand, is made from the choicest materials, is mild and soothing to the face, fragrant, scented, and extremely beneficial in the action upon the skin. For sale by all Druggists and Fancy Goods Dealers.

TO CONSUMPTIVES.

Consumptive patients will receive a valuable prescription for the cure of Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, and all throat and Lung affections, (free of charge,) by sending their address to: Rev. EDWARD A. WILSON, William Street, Kings Co., New York.

DO YOU WISH TO BE CURED?

The Medical World speaks of Dr. Strickland's Cough Balm, as the most perfect remedy for Cough, Hoarseness, Sore Throat, and all other affections of the Throat and Lungs. It is prepared by Dr. Strickland, No. 144 Fourth Street, Cincinnati, O., and for sale by Druggists at 50 cents per bottle.

A CARD TO INVALIDS.

A Citizen, while residing in South America as a missionary, discovered a safe and simple remedy for the cure of Nervous Weakness, Early Decay, Diseases of the Urinary and Sexual Organs, and the whole train of disorders brought on by excess and vicious habits. One who has been cured by this medicine writes: "I am a married man, and have been a sufferer from this disease for many years. I have tried every medicine, but have been cured by this medicine. I am now a healthy man, and am able to perform all the duties of my profession." This medicine is sold by Dr. Strickland, No. 144 Fourth Street, Cincinnati, O., and for sale by Druggists at 50 cents per bottle.

A CARD TO THE SUFFERING.

Sufferers from the various forms of "Bleeding," "Nervous Antidote," "Serravallo's," "Nervous Antidote," "Dr. Strickland's," and other remedies, will find relief in the use of this medicine. It is a powerful remedy for all the above diseases, and is sold by Dr. Strickland, No. 144 Fourth Street, Cincinnati, O., and for sale by Druggists at 50 cents per bottle.

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Special Notices.

The New York Tribune says: "The reason why Dr. Strickland's Bitters are so universally used and have such an immense sale, is that they are always made up to the original standard, of highly invigorating material and of pure quality, although the prices have so largely advanced."

The Tribune just hits the nail on the head. The Plantation Bitters are not only made up to the original standard, but the people are told what it is. The Bitters are published under the name of Dr. Strickland, and are always made up to the original standard, of highly invigorating material and of pure quality, although the prices have so largely advanced."

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Hats, Caps, Furs, &c.

HAT, CAP AND FUR STORE. THE LATEST STYLES. **BROWN & CO.** MINK, FRENCH MINK, RITCH, Siberian, Squirrel, &c. In suits for Ladies and Children.

HATS & CAPS! See Men and Boys in the latest style of fashion.

Beaver, South Seal & Nutre Gloves, CAPS & MUFFLERS. For Gentlemen wear.

Buckskin Mittens and Gloves. For Men and Boys.

Buffalo & Fancy Sleigh Robes We call special attention to the best Robes in the market—English and French.

REMEMBER THE PLACE. BROWN & CO. No. 4 Myers Block.

HAT, CAP AND FUR STORE. THE LATEST STYLES. **BROWN & CO.** MINK, FRENCH MINK, RITCH, Siberian, Squirrel, &c. In suits for Ladies and Children.

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TUESDAY, DEC. 20, 1894.

CITY AND COUNTY.

RAILROAD DIRECTORY.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS.
Chicago & Northwestern.
GOING NORTH.
Milwaukee, 1:50 P.M.
Janesville, 2:05 P.M.
Joliet, 2:20 P.M.
Chicago, 2:35 P.M.
GOING SOUTH.
Chicago, 11:50 A.M.
Joliet, 12:05 P.M.
Janesville, 12:20 P.M.
Milwaukee, 12:35 P.M.

MIL & Prairie du Chien.

GOING NORTH.
Milwaukee, 1:50 P.M.
Janesville, 2:05 P.M.
Joliet, 2:20 P.M.
Chicago, 2:35 P.M.
GOING SOUTH.
Chicago, 11:50 A.M.
Joliet, 12:05 P.M.
Janesville, 12:20 P.M.
Milwaukee, 12:35 P.M.

Arrival and Departure

of the trains at the Janesville Post Office, on and after May 10th, 1894.
Chicago, 1:50 P.M.
Janesville, 2:05 P.M.
Joliet, 2:20 P.M.
Chicago, 2:35 P.M.
GOING SOUTH.
Chicago, 11:50 A.M.
Joliet, 12:05 P.M.
Janesville, 12:20 P.M.
Milwaukee, 12:35 P.M.

A Busy Day.

Over one thousand teams visited Janesville last Saturday, and near 200 loads of wood came in.

Soldiers Aid Society.

We find our Aid Society credited in the Milwaukee Sentinel as follows:—5 quilts, 5 pillows, 2 pairs pillow cases, 9 slippers, 7 dressing gowns, 2 pads, 30 shirts, 23 lbs dried fruit, 11 lbs corn starch, 6 shirts, 2 lbs bandages, 3 lbs rags, 43 pairs drawers, cheese, 2 lbs dried tomatoes, 14 quarts popped corn, 1 jar and 2 bottles catsup, 1 bundle old shirts, 1 pair socks, 2 shirts, 1 pillow, 1 bed quilt, 4 shirts, 16 pair drawers, 10 lbs rags, 2 lbs sour kraut.

W. W. Dexter & Co.

The growth of business on upper Main street in this city is shown by such establishments as W. W. Dexter's clock, watch and jewelry store, where in the last two years he has built up a thriving and prosperous trade.

Over Sea.

Van Amburg is on his way to exhibit Jano at Hyatt House, Hall on Friday night, he crossed suspension bridge, or bridge of suspense last night about eight o'clock.

Jano is in good health.

Owing to the long journey he is somewhat fatigued. The fact of his coming so great a distance to exhibit will insure a great rush to see him. If he arrives Thursday night, he will have performed the greatest feat of walking round in history, 1079 miles in 72 hours.

P. S. A word of caution to small boys

who enjoy feeding the Elephant hay, cakes, candy, etc. Should you dare to offer him Tobacco secreted in food, his hunger will rise and he may become unmanageable, so it is hoped that a word of caution will be sufficient.

The Holidays.

Editors Gazette:—Christmas is at hand, and many, very many hearts are bounding with delight at the approach of that happy day. Busy fingers are preparing delicacies, and presents for the "loved ones," and the expected visit of Santa Claus already drives sleep from the eyes of many an ardent. A Merry Christmas is the general wish.

But who thinks of the poor?

At this busy time? What farmer will be seen giving a load of wood, a sack of potatoes or flour, a turkey or a pair of chickens, or even a "sparrow" to a poor family, that that family may be merry and glad? Whose fingers are industriously plying the knitting needles, that some poor, motherless boy may have a pair of mittens or stockings to protect his body, and expand his soul in thankfulness?

What notable housewife is preparing

pies, cakes or bread, to send to some invalid, indigent mother, who is endeavoring to keep her little ones from feeling the pangs of that poverty and want which have taken the bloom from her cheeks, the fire from her eyes?

He, whose birthday we are about to

celebrate, said "The poor ye have with you always," and shut our eyes and close our ears as we will, the truth is yet too evident. Benevolent societies are abundant throughout our land, and they are doing a noble work. But there are people in your midst, who have sacrificed nearly everything at their country's altar. They are poor, yet the love of liberty, the pride and glory of any patriotic, prevents, etc. forbids their accepting the cold charities as they are too often doled out by public benefactors. As they struggle along, trying to bear heavily what cannot be averted. We need not go far from home to find soldiers' widows and children who are now feeling the bitter throes of want as they "sneer" before even imagined them. Shall we, who pride ourselves upon our patriotism, allow those to become objects of charity? God forbid!—Christians, patriots, philanthropists, if you would have a "Merry Christmas," let us sleep visit your eyes until you have devised some plan whereby you may make the hearts of our brave soldiers to rejoice, by lighting their families' burdens of care and want, by alleviating the sufferings of widows and orphans, and by relieving the wants of the victims. Then put your plans into execution, and you will have earned for yourselves and those around you, a Merry Christmas. G. M. L. Edgerton, Dec. 18th, 1894.

THE FOLLOWING IS A LETTER JUST RECEIVED

from Lieut. Charles L. Noggle, 2d U. S. Infantry, in Federal prison.

My Dear Mother—I should have written you ere this, but it is impossible for me to write anything of interest to any one, although I have no doubt you are all interested in my welfare. I wrote to father some time since saying that Captain Ingledew was exchanged and would soon arrive in Janesville, but I am sorry to say he is not yet exchanged. He went to Atlanta for that purpose but failed to make the necessary arrangements for an exchange, consequently he was returned here a few days ago, and we are once more missing together. I wrote to father a few days since, asking him to try and send me some clothing if I am to remain here this winter. Fearing that it may not be received, I will again give you a list of what I need very much; viz: hat, boots, pants, coat, shirts, drawers, socks and anything else you can send which I can assure you would be gratefully received.

I have written home nearly every week since my capture, and the only message or information received from home or friends since that time, now nearly five months, is one letter from father, dated Sept. 12th, 1894, which I received the day we left Charleston for this place. Ingledew and Boyley are well. I am well and in good spirits. Love to all. With affection and often. Your affectionate son, CHARLES L. NGGLE.

Prisoner of War.

IMPORTANT INTERNAL REVENUE DECISION.

The decision of the internal revenue commissioner, given below in reply to questions propounded by Mr. S. Fogel, Jr., our City Treasurer, will be of considerable importance.

QUESTIONS.

1. What, if any, stamp is required where city or county deeds land for taxes when consideration is less than \$100?

ANSWER.

I reply that a deed or conveyance made by a city or county through its proper officers is not subject to stamp duty, whether the consideration be less or greater than \$100.

QUESTIONS.

2. Where city or county deeds to A. as above, and A. quit claims to B. on consideration, say \$50, what stamp if any is required?

ANSWER.

I answer that the deed from the city or county to A. is exempt as "State" land. The deed from A. to B. is subject to stamp duty, and where the consideration, by which I mean the actual value of the premises conveyed, does not exceed \$50, the stamp duty will be fifty cents.

QUESTIONS.

3. Do tax receipts require to be stamped as all other receipts are?

ANSWER.

I reply that two receipts, made and issued by a county, city or town officer do not require to be stamped.

QUESTIONS.

In general, all instruments of an official character, whether deeds, bonds, notes, orders, receipts certificates or otherwise, issued or used by any United States, State, county, city or town officer in the performance of his official duties are exempt from stamp duty. Very respectfully, E. A. BALLANS, Deputy Comr.

S. FOGEL, JR., City Treasurer.

Why Should We Not Have a Skating

Club?—It is a little singular that with all our natural facilities for the practice and enjoyment of the delightful and healthful amusement of skating, that no organization has been formed for keeping the ice clear of snow, and thus rendering it possible to skaters while the season lasts. A comparatively small outlay of money would accomplish the object, and the expenditure would be richly repaid. Those living on the borders of lakes and rivers at the best, from clubs during the skating season, and by removing the snow from the ice when necessary, for a number of people enjoy the pleasures arising from good skating. It only needs some one to take the initiative steps in order to secure an active club here. Who will set the ball in motion?

THROSKER TITON COMING.

Throcker Titon, Esq., the able Editor of the New York Independent, and one of the live men of our times, is advertised in the Chicago Tribune to speak in this city tomorrow evening. The lecture is to be in behalf of the Freedmen's Aid Society.

What of these points.

At some of these points, friends of the cause of Mr. Titon will be able to advocate and disseminate the appointment in their place, is made on general invitation, and it will depend on general committees of citizens to secure all desired completeness in the details.

QUARTER COURT.

In our report of the case of the State against McGill we stated that the jury stood eleven for acquittal and one for conviction. It seems all were for conviction, but could not agree as to the previous character of the complaining witness. Eleven esteemed her of good character, but the twelfth was not so sure about it. A divorce suit has been pending before the court to-day.

LEVEL.

The City Treasurer's office is just now an animated place. The people are stepping right up to the captain's office and settling.

JOSEPH SEGAR.

The Hon. Joseph Segar was, on Thursday last, elected by the Legislature of Virginia a Senator in Congress, to fill the place made vacant by the death of the Hon. L. J. Burdett.

At the same time the Hon. John P. Underwood

was elected a Senator in Congress, for six years to fill the place of the Hon. John S. Carlisle, whose term will expire on the 4th of March next.

No lady's toilet complete unless there

be the Fragrant Societies into the breath sweet odors imparted by the gums a ruby red stain assume, the delicate, quick rival of a blusher, and seen as pearls set in a crown.

Sole by all Druggists and Perfumers.

Edgerton, Dec. 18th, 1894.

CITY NOTICES.

HOLIDAY GOODS IN GREAT VARIETY AT

J. A. WEBB & CO.

Two good second hand pianos for sale

cheap at Darlings' music store, Myer's Block.

To TEAMSTERS.—Teamsters or contractors

wishing a job of drawing stone, can hear of one by calling at this office.

COAL.—Macdonald & Bailey are offering all

sizes of choice family coal at \$20 per ton. Office under First National Bank.

Silver Plated Tea Sets, Castors, Goblets,

Cups, Baskets, Card Receivers, Butter Dishes, Spoon Holders, &c., at J. A. WEBB & CO.

Satisfying Good FOR BREAKFAST Cakes.

Maple sugar, a fine article, well, grain and cake, at the City Drug Store. dec18daw321.

Silver Knives, Forks, Spoons, Thimbles,

Needles, Rings, Button Knives, Pickle Forks, Berry Spoons, Card Cases, Tobacco Boxes, Match Safes, &c., at J. A. WEBB & CO.

Dinner customers and all who expect

soon to be decorated, are invited to call at his office for 1895 Calendars, Excelsior Law and other very useful documents. dec17daw338.

On all sides we hear the merits of the

Grout & Bakers Sewing Machine extolled. The ladies declare it the "very best," and prove it to us in so many undeniable facts that we are bound to confess, our conviction of the truth of the declaration. What other machine will embroider so beautifully, braid so elegantly, hem so faultlessly, quilt so evenly, stitch so accurately, gather so regularly, operate so easily? None, we conscientiously affirm. dec12daw403.

SAVE LABOR AND SAVE CLOTHES.—Read

what the leading Agricultural papers say of Doty's Washing Machine we have tried thoroughly for nearly a year past, in competition with many others, and we find it to be the best. It is so simple, and so easy to use, and so economical, upon every previous machine we have tested. It is compact, and easily and naturally worked. Our "better half," who has been complimented with the gift of a new or more of different machines for trial, says this is taken to most kindly by the "help," and that she cannot persuade them to use any other while this is at hand. —American Agriculturist.

It is so exceedingly simple that it is al-

most impossible to believe that it is of any value until it has been fairly tested; but after experiencing the luxury of sitting down and washing an indefinite amount of soiled clothes with not as much physical labor as is required to work a sewing machine, its simplicity ceases to be an objection. It has been used in our family for several months, and proves every way excellent. —Genesee Farmer.

It is certainly simple, compact, easily

and efficiently operated. —Rural New Yorker.

The construction of Doty's Washer,

besides adapting admirably to family washing, fits it also better than any other machine for cleansing fabrics without tearing them apart. —Working Farmer.

CHRYSLAND, Dec. 13, 1894.

W. M. Doty.

Dear Sir:—The washing machine works right. It is the first one of all that have been tried in my family that stands the test. My wife is perfectly satisfied with the "Paragon." Yours truly, S. D. HARRIS, Ed. Ohio Farmer.

See other testimonials in advertisement

in another column. dec17daw411.

COMMERCIAL.

THE WINTER MARKET.

The winter market was firm and 25c higher to-day, which was owing to a brisk demand for mutton, sheep, etc. The market was quiet and sales ranged from 100 to 200 head of choice, medium and small, and 1,500 to 2,000 for shipping, closing steady. Cattle and good demand for shipping, North, ruled 5c to 10c higher with sales of about 500 head at 10c to 11c. The cattle are active at 10c to 11c. Dressed hogs are firm at 12c to 13c for light and heavy.

We make up prices as follows:

WHEAT—Good choice milling spring 1.00 to 1.05; shipping 1.00 to 1.05.
FLOUR—Spring at retail, \$4.50 per 100 lbs.
RICE—In good request at 1.00 to 1.10 per 60 lbs.
BARLEY—Vine sample 1.00 to 1.10 per 60 lbs., common 1.00 to 1.10.
COIN—Ear 30c to 35c per 100 lbs., shelled per 100 lbs. 30c to 35c.
OATS—Good choice and shipping demand at 40c to 45c.
BEANS—Prime white 1.50 to 1.75; common 1.00 to 1.25.
POTATOES—Choice Molluscan and Peach Blows 30c to 35c.

TIMOTHY SEED—per 40 lbs. \$3.00 to 3.50.

FLAX SEED—per 40 lbs. 2.00 to 2.50.

BUTTER—Good choice 1.00 to 1.10 per 100 lbs.

EGGS—Good choice 1.00 to 1.10 per 100 lbs.

HIDES—Good choice 1.00 to 1.10 per 100 lbs.

SHOE LEATHERS—Good choice 1.00 to 1.10 per 100 lbs.

WOLLS—Good choice 1.00 to 1.10 per 100 lbs.

DRESSED HOGS—Range at 12c to 13c per 100 lbs.

for light and heavy.

NEW YORK MARKET.

[By Telegraph.] New York, Dec. 18.

FLOUR—Quiet and 10c higher, 10c to 11c for

G. H. O. and 11c for G. H. O. and 11c for G. H. O.

WHEAT—Quiet and 10c higher, 10c to 11c for

G. H. O. and 11c for G. H. O. and 11c for G. H. O.

PORK—Unchanged.

GOLD—Unchanged.

MISCELLANEOUS.

AUCTION AUCTION.

\$100,000 Worth of Merchandise.

MCKEY & BRO.

now receiving.

Drugs and Medicines.

GREAT ATTRACTIONS!

City Drug Store!

DR. E. RIDER

having taken the store next South of Smith & Bostwick Clothing Store, on Main street, has just opened and is offering an entire NEW STOCK of

DRUGS, CHEMICALS,

Patent Medicines, Paints, Oils,

Glass, Fancy Goods,

Perfumery, Lamps and Willow Ware,

the latter embracing the finest assortment of Ladies'

Baskets ever brought to this market.

The Doctor will be happy to see all of his old friends

and customers at his new stand, and will endeavor by attention and the quality of his goods to merit a continuance of their patronage.

Prescriptions put up with the utmost care and accuracy.

dec18daw339.

LAMPS! LAMPS! LAMPS!

CHEAP!

BEAUTIFUL AND SERVICEABLE!

Just received at

A. Palmer & Son's

DRUG & GROCERY STORES!

West Milwaukee St.

We are now receiving the largest and most complete assortment of new and beautiful patterns of

Lamps, Shades, Burners,

Decorative chimneys, &c., direct from the manufacturers in New York, and have offered in this market, which we will sell at less prices than elsewhere, and bought for at wholesale in Chicago or Milwaukee. Our prices for lamps range

From 35 Cents to 10 Dollars Each.

and comprise every style of kitchen, hand, stand, hanging, and oil.

PARLOR LAMPS!

Lanterns, very superior, new and cheap. Shades, oil styles and patent, of all kinds, and new styles and descriptions. New styles lanterns, both with and without chimneys.

WHITE KEROSENE OIL.

Notwithstanding the recent great advance in price of all goods, we are still offering our immense stock of

DRUGS AND GROCERIES.

Palate, Oil, &c., at less than Chicago wholesale prices. Janesville, Nov. 18, 1894. A. PALMER.

TO THE LADIES!

I have just opened an assortment of the most beautiful

LADIES' BASKETS.

ever brought to this market. Please call and see them at the Drug Store, next door to Smith & Bostwick Clothing Store, Main street. M. RIDER.

25 BBL. CARBON OIL for sale

at the lowest price ever offered in the city. Call on J. F. COLWELL, Philad. Drug Store.

RAILROAD LANTERNS, of the

latest pattern, for Kerosene Oil, just received from the Philadelphia Drug Store. dec18daw340.

KEROSENE LAMPS, at reduced

prices, at the Philadelphia Drug Store. dec18daw341.

30 GROSS Kerosene Chimneys at

reduced prices, at the Philadelphia Drug Store. dec18daw342.

FANCY ARTICLES—A large as-

sortment for sale at low prices, at J. F. COLWELL'S, Philadelphia Drug Store.

DYE STUFFS—A good assortment

of the best quality, for sale at the Philadelphia Drug Store. dec18daw343.

THE CHEAPEST TEA IN TOWN.

Price and quality considered, may be had at the Philadelphia Drug Store. dec18daw344.

SEIDLER POWDERS—A superior

article, for sale at the Philadelphia Drug Store. dec18daw345.

PAINTS, OILS, VARNISHES.

Paints, Oils, &c., for sale at the Philadelphia Drug Store. dec18daw346.

Miscellaneous.

DOTY'S

CLOTHES WASHERS

are SIMPLE, DURABLE & CHEAP.



MAKE WASHING EASY,